

# The Helena Independent

VOL. 31.—NO. 36.

HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1889.

FIVE CENTS

## T. C. POWER & CO.,

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### MINING MACHINERY!

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## Bement & Son's Celebrated "Maine" and "Brown" BOB SLEDS.

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We have just arrived from central Illinois with a shipment of imported French Draft and Percheron Stallions and Mares of superior style action and colors. Also a number of high grade French Draft Stallions which we will sell at Eastern Prices. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. Call and examine our stock and judge for yourself of its merit.

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Headquarters at Breck & Fisher's Livery and Sale Barn.

## ATTENTION LADIES!

Have you seen the Finest Line of

Evening AND Party Slippers

In Undressed Kid, Beaded, ever shown in the West. If you would like to see them call on

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## TOO LEON STATEHOOD

The Question of the Admission of the Territories Under Consideration in the House.

## WISE MEN WHO RULE US.

The Broken Pledges of the Garfield and Present Administrations Recalled and an Earnest Appeal Made for Justice.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Springer, Illinois, called up as a special order the senate bill for the admission of South Dakota and the organization of the territory of North Dakota.

The bill having been read in full, Springer took the floor in explanation of the measure and in advocacy of the substitute (the omnibus bill) which he proposed to offer at the proper time.

He called attention to the various provisions of the constitution of 1885, which he considered bore the marks of having been formulated hastily, and argued that they presented another reason why a new convention should be held. He criticised the clause of the constitution declaring that all existing archives, records and books belonging to the territory of Dakota should belong to the state of South Dakota. Under that clause the secretary of state of the new state was authorized to go to Bismarck and demand the capital there of every scrap of paper and every book belonging to the territory.

Cox, New York, was in favor of the omnibus bill with certain amendments, but he was willing to help along any little conference between the two houses of congress which would result in elevating the territories into the rank of statehood. Every territory except Utah should be admitted into the union when it had the population sufficient under the law to elect a member of congress.

Gifford, Dakota, defended the constitution adopted by the constitutional convention of Dakota from the criticisms advanced against it by Springer.

Toole, Montana, strenuously advocated the admission of Montana, and inveighed against carpet-bag authority in the territories. The Garfield and Cleveland administrations had promised to relieve the territories, but both had failed. Tradition said the wise men came from the east, and his republican friends had determined that history should repeat itself. Some of these hot-house plants had been too frail to stand transplanting in a northern clime. Others, holding religiously to the doctrine that federal officeholders should neither die nor resign, had stayed in the territories, and gave promise of developing into good and useful citizens. (Laughter.) But under democratic supremacy the time honored tradition had been violated, and instead of wise men coming from the east, it was learned they came from the south. (Laughter.) Far be it from him to reflect upon the integrity of any man sent to the territories by the present administration or upon the section from which they came. The insolence of officeholders consequent on alien appointments, and the lack of confidence shown in the people of the territories, had become a grave affront. Those people had hoped for better things from the present administration. Four years ago Montana had been entitled to statehood and the failure to receive it, together with the violation of the platform concerning federal appointments in the territories, had done much to bring about the political revolution there last fall. There was only one remedy for the evil—another star on the flag, and a vote and voice in both branches of congress. Without this, there was nothing but political insomnia and unrest. There was a homey maxim that charity began at home. Much had been heard about home rule in Ireland, and America had contributed much to establish that blessing in that land. He would not abate the slightest interest in so worthy a cause, but he begged the gentlemen not to forget here at home under their flag home rule in the territories. (Applause.) The people of the territories had been patient and long suffering, hiding their humiliation behind their pride, but they now found their modesty departing and independence asserting itself. To be on an equal footing with the states of the Union was a worthy ambition.

Pending further debate the house adjourned.

THE SENATE.

After some business the senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the pending question being on Vest's amendment to strike from the free list attar of roses and substitute "salt."

The debate was continued at great length. Vest's remarks were made more reference to the speeches and votes of the republicans in the past in favor of free salt. Replying to this Hisecock said nothing so completely illustrated the progress which had been made than the fact that twelve or fourteen years ago had changed the judgment of those gentlemen on the question. When they spoke and voted the industry was limited to two congressional districts in the United States; now it extended even as far west as California. Palmer opposed the amendment. The present price of salt at Saginaw, where about one-third of the product of the United States came from, was only six cents a bushel. The discouragement of the industry by the withdrawal of protection would double the price in five years and compel the abandonment of many salt works in Michigan. Plumb spoke of the great development of the salt industry in Kansas. Teller opposed the amendment, and diverting from it, said the senator from Missouri grew enthusiastic, pathetic and eloquent over the duty on salt, but was entirely silent on the question of the duty on sugar. Vest asked him to wait until he reached that schedule. In the course of the discussion over the question whether tariff duties were paid by the consumer, Vest said: "I have not gone to the extent of saying that every cent of the tariff duty is added to the cost to the consumer. I think the president stated that a little too strongly in his tariff message. But I do say the imposition of a tariff duty affects the cost to the consumer, a ways modified by the amount of production in the United States." The discussion then drifted into a political vein, the results of the election in New York state and the matter of a tax on whisky being talked of in a desultory way. After five and one-half hours' talk the bill was laid aside without a vote on the pending amendment, and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

## A BLOW AT QUACKS.

A Bill Being Prepared at Butte to Regulate Medical Practice.

BUTTE, Jan. 15.—[Special to the Independent.]—A bill has been prepared here by Dr. Murray, which will be presented to the meeting of the Montana Medical association in Helena to-morrow and subsequently introduced, with some modifications, in the legislature. It provides for the establishment of a medical examining board of seven physicians, none of whom shall have been in the territory less than three years. They are to be appointed by the governor, acting with the advice of the council, and hold office for seven years each, the first board being so appointed that one member's term shall expire at the end of every year, subsequent appointments to be made for seven years each. The board shall examine the diplomas of all practicing physicians in the territory, holding two sessions a year, in January and June, the first in Helena and the second in Butte. They are to issue certificates to those whose diplomas are all right, to those who have practiced medicine in the territory successfully for a period of five years, and to those who pass such a written examination as the board shall deem proper. To practice without a certificate is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty days.

## MAKING NEW SENATORS.

Legislatures of Various States Select Men to Represent the People.

DENVER, Jan. 15.—Both houses of the general assembly met in joint session and elected E. O. Wolcott United States senator to succeed Thos. M. Bowen. Mr. Wolcott received the solid republican vote of both houses and C. S. Thomas the democratic vote.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 15.—At 10:45 the house balloted for United States senator. Fourteen republican members voted for Anthony Higgins, five democrats for Alfred P. Robinson and the remaining two for James L. Wolcott. The division in the democratic vote was in consequence of the inability of their caucus to agree upon a candidate. The senate balloted at 11:15 and seven democratic members voted for Wolcott and two republicans for Higgins. This makes the vote of both houses stand, Higgins, 16; Wolcott, 5; Robinson, 5.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 15.—At noon both branches of the legislature voted for United States senator. Frye had a majority in both houses and he will be declared re-elected in the joint session to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senator Manderson this afternoon received a telegram announcing his re-election by the Nebraska legislature.

## National Capital Cullings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The house committee on public lands has ordered a report upon the bills to recover lands granted to aid in the construction of wagon roads in Oregon. The bill which the committee will report is the senate measure commonly known as the Dolph bill, and proposes that direct suit be brought in Oregon by the government against the derelict corporations to recover such lands as are coterminous with the parts of the wagon roads not constructed in accordance with the requirements of the enabling acts.

This bill, however, was practically repealed by the adoption of the senate bill by the committee, although Holman, Hermann, McKee and Wheeler vigorously championed the house bill and will unite in a minority report favoring its substitution for that to be reported by the majority.

Consul General Sewall was before the senate committee on foreign relations to-day, and continued his recital of the events of the past year or two on the Samoan islands. He was interrogated with particular reference to the communications that passed between himself and the state department with regard to his efforts to protect American interests on the island.

It is now said the wool schedule in the senate tariff bill will probably be so amended as to provide for a clearer and more definite distinction between the several classes of wool, so as to prevent the importation of any grade without paying the duty which rightly attaches to it.

The senate this afternoon confirmed the nomination of Walter C. Newbury to be postmaster at Chicago.

Petitions have been made to the treasury department by various transportation companies for the reconsideration of the regulations prohibiting the transportation of Chinese laborers across the territory of the United States and arguments have been submitted to show that there is nothing in either the restriction act of May 6, 1882, or the exclusion act of 1888 to authorize such prohibition.

The most important items in the naval appropriation bill, which carries \$20,000,000, are those providing for the construction of a dynamite cruiser to cost \$450,000 on the pattern of the Vesuvius and a 3,500 ton cruising monitor to cost \$1,500,000, on the plan originated by Representative Thomas, of Illinois.

## The Land Grant Foreclosure Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—It appears the conferees on the land grant railway foreclosure bill, who a few days ago had closely approached an agreement, are drifting apart. At the last meeting the house conferees showed a disposition to recur to their original position, and as the result of a subsequent conference between them and certain of their fellow-members interested in the measure, it is learned they have been strengthened in their disposition to insist on the adoption of a bill in the line of the house measure.

## Two Guarantees Given.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Sullivan's sponsor in this city has received a letter from a prominent sporting man, a resident of El Paso, Texas, stating he would not only guarantee Sullivan and Kilrain \$10,000 to fight there, but would also give assurance that 10,000 Mexicans would be present at the fight and prevent the authorities from interfering.

## LESLIE'S MESSAGE.

Text of the Document as Read by the Governor to the Legislative Assembly Yesterday.

Recommendations on the Subject of Penal and Reformatory Institutions and Finance.

The Necessity of a Territorial Board of Equalization—Gambling and Sunday Observance.

A Suggestion that Congress be Memorialized to Donate Land for an Industrial College.

Bounty on Wild Animals—The Historical Library—Examiner of Public Accounts.

TERRITORY OF MONTANA.  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
HELENA, JAN. 14, 1889.

To the Honorable Members of the Council and House of the Legislature of Montana:

It becomes my official position to welcome you to the responsible duties the electors of Montana have placed in your hands, and to assist you in the discharge of those duties for the public good. Trusting in your fidelity, they have called you to legislate for the good of this great and prosperous territory. At this crisis in our history, when we expect soon to assume the dignity and responsibilities of statehood, your position becomes more responsible and more honored than any of your predecessors; in no small degree your labors may aid in laying broad and deep the foundations of the coming commonwealth of Montana. Spanning nearly five degrees of latitude and twelve of longitude, interspersed by vast mountain chains, Montana will serve as the connecting link between the Pacific and central states, with the Atlantic states so closely allied making one indestructible union. Our mountains veined with gold and silver and the more useful metals, our placers filled with gold, and wide prairies covered with grasses, are fast giving us individual and public wealth. To secure the greatest prosperity in these vast industries will require your best thought and ripest statesmanship. Industries so varied and so extensive, over broad areas, require laws to be most carefully adjusted and compromises skillfully made for all these wants and necessities. In discharging these grave responsibilities, I shall most cheerfully co-operate with you to secure the best results of our united labors in behalf of Montana.

## FINANCE.

The financial condition of this territorial government is sound and healthy. At the close of the last fiscal year—31st day of December, 1888—the territory was out of debt, and there was in the treasury one hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars, and forty-eight cents (\$14,340.48) balance of the general fund in cash; four thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and six cents (\$4,939.66) balance of the stock inspection and detective fund; nine thousand and eighty-four dollars and sixty-four cents (\$9,084.64) balance of the stock indemnity fund; and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$1,826.58) balance of sheep inspector and indemnity fund. Every citizen of Montana must feel proud of this healthy condition of the government. The auditor's and treasurer's reports for the year just ended will be laid before you for your examination and action thereon.

There is hardly a people anywhere who pay more cheerfully and promptly their taxes. Nevertheless, it is a solemn duty upon you, and I urge that you make such enactments as will secure the assessment for taxation all the taxable property of the territory. Not that the government needs more money, but in order that the burdens of government may rest more equally upon the people. If you will make such laws as to certainly secure the assessment of all the property (which by law is taxable) the people's taxes may be reduced one-half, and the same amount or more money collected. Equality and uniformity in the taxation imposed upon a people are always desirable, and held to be a feature of justice in the government. If you will take the pains to study the assessed values fixed upon the same class of property in different parts of this territory there will be seen such a glaring difference as to shock all sense of fairness and every principle of justice. The only remedy for this, in the legislation of Montana, is that there be enacted a law creating a board of equalization, after the fashion of other and older governments, and vest that tribunal with the power to revise, harmonize and equalize the values for assessable purposes all over the territory.

In entering upon the duties of legislation for your constituency you are confronted with the laws of Montana which provide, as one of the means of raising revenue to carry on the government, that persons may buy for a price from the government the privilege of carrying on the business of gambling, selling whisky and other intoxicating drinks. When these privileges, or any of them, are bought, and a license is issued, the purchaser can proceed anywhere, and on every day, including Sunday, of the time for which he has purchased the privilege, to openly and publicly push his licensed business. It is a well known fact that each of these avocations is prosecuted with great persistence all over this prosperous country. Each business is gathering every day from the ranks of innocent, unsuspecting youth, and from contented households, recruits for the penitentiary and the hangman's trap. The fruits resulting from the conduct of these

avocations are saturated with the tears of sorrow, crime and taxation. No joy, peace or happiness to man or woman, no improvement to the heart or intellect ever comes from these engines so full of consuming fire. I submit to you whether your constituents are willing any longer for this licensed, unscrupulous crime-breeder to add his drafts upon the pockets of the people, feed upon the scant substance of the widow and orphan, and have for his drink the tears of the innocent? The policy of raising revenue for the support of government by corrupting the morals of the people is unsound, and should be abandoned. But if your sense of duty to the people and to the God of your being lead you to acquiesce in and continue this system, I urge that you provide for the taxation of each and every branch and phase of gambling and liquor traffic, so there may be a show of fairness toward all classes of persons engaged in those lawful business pursuits of life. There is a large number of persons in Montana whose good citizenship and business should be protected against the presence of these evils. Men embark in enterprises, aggregating their capital in opening mines for gold, copper, silver and coal, opening great ditches and many other classes of business, necessitating the employment of and congregating a large force of men. They build churches and school houses, and multitudes of the people gather there for counsel and instruction. Without any comment upon what has occasionally occurred heretofore with reference to the vigilance of those engaged in the two notable callings spoken of, I recommend that you pass laws more far-reaching, and effectual, to regulate churches and schools and the business points of the people against the presence, smell and temptation of these vices which camp about the doorways of gathering industry and enterprise in this territory.

## DERELICTION OF OFFICERS.

The system of conducting this government is wisely arranged in the lodgment of very much power in the hands of its public officers, imposing upon them the duty of making reports at certain specified times to the chief officer at the head of their respective departments. This requirement is made with the view that the affairs and condition of the government may be readily seen and made known. It is a provoking fact, I am sorry to say, that a large number of officials in the counties disregard the law in this respect, and many of the most important reports are withheld until public servants are pleased to make them. The completion of the reports of the territorial officers was delayed until late in December, 1888, and late in January the year preceding, all because of the neglect of county officers in making their reports as required to do by law. This evil has become so annoying, and hurtful to public interests, that thirteen years ago the governor felt it to be his duty to mention the subject in his message to the legislative assembly. I now again bring it before you, and urge upon you that you are not only the representatives of the officeholders, but of the whole people, and the public interest is suffering on account of these derelictions of duty. The interest that the people have in the office is that the officer placed in charge shall fill and perform the duties assigned him. The interest of your constituency demands that you institute and enact some provision, or summary punishment, for the wilful and its enforcement against delinquent officials.

## SUNDAY LAW.

In the message of Gov. B. F. Potts dated Jan. 3, 1876, to the legislative assembly of Montana, the following language appears: "I cannot too strongly urge the enactment of a law prohibiting rioting, sporting, quarrelling and engaging in any labor work (work of necessity) and charity excepted (on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, exempting from its provisions those of our citizens who religiously observe the seventh day of the week as a day of rest. This is the third time I have urged this subject on the attention of the legislature, and I have now more confidence in the wisdom and justice of the recommendation than at any time before. I hope the subject will be urged upon the attention of every legislature that assembles in Montana until it is enacted into a law." I reproduce this sentence uttered by that grand statesman as part of his counsel to the people of this territory he loved so well, and to whose service and welfare he so faithfully and ably devoted so many years. They are words full of wisdom, ringing out from the grave of a patriot and statesman. I delight to hold out before your eyes and repeat to your hearing the hope he therein expressed, "that this subject be urged upon the attention of every legislature that assembles in Montana until it is enacted into a law." The necessity for such a law is now in Montana more urgent and pressing than ever before. I need not point to the shocking and impious open gambling houses, the open doors of saloons and traffic publicly carried on; nor to the open business houses and shops of all kinds, and business generally carried on upon this day, so much revered and honored by so many of our good people. There is no state in this grand empire of states but whose people have just the law so earnestly urged by that noble governor in his message. We have now in this youthful, growing government at least thirty, and perhaps forty, thousand children, already pushing their way along the path of life, and in almost every city, town, village and neighborhood there are churches, church bells, Sunday schools and preach a gospel; and, in addition, these same cities, towns and country places are filled with the music of the school-room, and large revenues are paid by the people for education—in fact, Montana's jewels are her children, and yet there is set about in the neighborhood of every school house, church building and congregation of worshippers of Almighty God these hatch-works of crime on the Christian Sabbath day. I do most earnestly urge you to give heed to this subject, and place this rising government side by side with the other governments in this country founded on Christian principle, and in your enactments show to the world that this is a God-respecting people.

## EXPENSE EXAMINER.

This territorial government is a great partnership in which every person residing in Montana is an interest, and like all other business enterprises is carried forward through agencies, selected for their capacity and fitness for the particular place to be filled. The public officers, including those of the counties, cities and towns, are agencies provided by law as one of the means for successfully carrying on this important business of government. The place called office, committed to the possession and occupancy of the agent, is full of importance to every citizen. That importance consists in part in the fidelity, promptness and integrity with which the officer executes and performs the duties enjoined by law. There is the greatest necessity to the public, and often more to the individual, that these agents perform their official pledges in manner, time and place as provided and directed by law. The history of office-holding in almost every government in America and other lands is full